



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-126
Friday
30 June 1995

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Lusophone African Businessmen Meet in Luanda

*MB2806105495 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lusophone African businessmen have been meeting in Luanda since 27 June. The meeting is organized by the Savings and Credit Bank [Banco de Poupanca e Credito] and is designed to prepare small- and medium-scale companies for the new economic challenges.

In addition to Angolan businessmen and Lusophone African financial and credit institutions, the World Bank's project financing institutions are also attending the meeting. The two-day event will address issues like the renovation of small- and medium- scale companies and the state's role in a transitional economy.

Angolan Finance Minister Augusto Tomas opened the meeting, describing it as of the utmost importance because of the difficulties faced by Angolan companies due to economic distortions.

[Begin Tomas recording] It will not be possible to reverse the situation right away, but it can be done within the context of short-term measures designed to create favorable macroeconomic, institutional, and structural conditions that will permit the PME [macroeconomic program] to operate effectively, helped by the banks' discretionary credit assistance, medium- and long-term support, favorable interest rates, reasonable repayment conditions, and special fiscal and customs measures.

The role of the privatization program in promoting the free participation of Angolans in the ongoing reorganization of companies is another factor to be taken into account as we expand the country's small- and medium-scale businesses. [end recording]

During the meeting, Angolan businessmen will be briefed on how to obtain credit.

SACU 'Battling' For Consensus

*MB2806140795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 28 Jun 95*

[Report by David Isaacson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek June 28 SAPA — Negotiators responsible for revamping the Southern African Customs Union [SACU] are battling to reach consensus, Namibian Finance Minister Helmut Angula said in Windhoek on Wednesday.

But he reaffirmed Namibia's commitment to SACU — as long as it promoted greater economic cooperation in southern Africa. Opening an African Development Bank [ADB] seminar on economic integration in southern Africa, Mr Angula said: "The existing SACU agreement...does not agree with the harmonious spirit of regional cooperation as it is a fairly inward-looking, secretive and un-transparent treaty with South Africa still dominating the determination of various policy variables such as the common external tariff and excise duty rates.

"The task team responsible for formulating a new dispensation has...not been able to reach consensus on a number of key issues," Mr Angula said, adding negotiations were tedious and elaborate given the broad nature of SACU.

Namibia's restructuring proposals, if accepted, would allow SACU to become "an ideal building block for deepening and broadening the cause of economic integration in South Africa". Namibia has suggested that the SACU treaty be democratized to reflect the interests of all parties; that SACU represent a building block in moves to increase regional economic integration; that it be an outward-looking union; and that there be an equitable, efficient and transparent revenue sharing formula. Namibian and Zambian Presidents Sam Nujoma and Frederick Chiluba recently announced an intention to promote free trade between their countries but said they had to wait until the SACU agreement, which prevented this, had been renegotiated.

SACU comprises South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

In an interview with SAPA, Mr Angula said Namibia was content to remain in SACU and the common monetary area if the structures were willing to expand. "If we can assure that our regional integration initiatives in southern Africa are not used to seclude the region from the world economy, but instead, are used as a building block toward the long-term goal of multilateral trade liberalisation for the region, we would be able to expand both intra-regional and international trade."

The ADB seminar is one of a series in the region examining an ADB report on economic integration in southern Africa.

Burundi

Government Urges Refugees To Return to Zones

EA2806105295 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The cabinet met today, in an ordinary session, under the chairmanship of the prime minister. Two items were discussed during the meeting: the security situation in the zones of Kamenge and Kinama [northern Bujumbura], and the situation prevailing at the university following the murders that have recently taken place there. Here is an account of the cabinet meeting by Mr. Germain Nkeshimana, communication minister and government spokesman :

[Begin Nkeshimana recording] The first item on the agenda, the security situation in Kamenge and Kinama Zones, was presented by the minister of interior and public security. The secretary of state for public security also spoke.

Their reports lead to the following assessment: Inhabitants of both zones have left. Most of them are either in the hills in the northern part of Bujumbura or further north. They are suffering from hunger, cold, diseases, and the other hardships usually experienced by displaced people.

The cabinet made the following decisions on this situation: First, the return of these people to their areas must take place very quickly. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Parliament Speaker on Rejection of Rule by Decree

EA2906115895 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After yesterday's rejection of the government's request to the National Assembly to legislate by decree in some areas, National Assembly Speaker Leonce Ngendakumana, has received the prime minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, and the representative of diplomats accredited to Bujumbura. The meeting was to explain the rejection of the request, and the reasons behind the negative vote by the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] deputies. [passage omitted]

The National Assembly president is more in favor of the reformulation of this request. He explained this to the prime minister and the diplomat. Here is Honorable Leonce Ngendakumana answering other questions concerning yesterday's vote:

[Begin recording] [Ngendakumana] The meeting with the prime minister and the international community representative centered on the explanation of yesterday's vote at the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

The public should know that the National Assembly did not reject the measures adopted by the government and the president of the Republic for the return of peace. The National Assembly voted on the procedures envisaged by the government to implement these measures. As have you heard, at the assembly the only problem which arose during our proceedings was one concerning a single issue — territorial organization by sector. It is only this issue which resulted in debate. There is therefore no reason why there should be no way out.

[Unidentified correspondent] But although only one element concerning territorial administration was rejected the vote was negative.

[Ngendakumana] It is unfortunate that the entire request was rejected. That is why I am saying that we rejected it for procedural reasons. Since we agreed with 90 percent of the measures in the request, we should have agreed with the government to make some concessions. One must understand that measures, or any project, cannot receive total 100 percent support. There can be points of disagreement which can lead to a continuation of the debate but points on which we agree should be implemented.

[Correspondent] But that was not the case yesterday.

[Ngendakumana] It was not the case because the request was formulated in such a way that it had to receive a yes or a no. It is a pity that we said no to the whole request when 90 percent of the request, which could have been implemented, was supported by all deputies. [passage omitted]

I am going to tell you why I abstained from voting. I held lengthy discussions with the government's representative, and the deputies. Even during the plenary session, we held discussions and asked them whether we could remove the disputed point from the whole proposal, to enable it to be implemented. The government's representative refused. The deputies said that as long as the issue is included in the whole proposal, they will not cooperate. I was in favor of removing the issue to enable the government to make a concession on it, and to enable us to study it later on. So you can understand that I was in an extremely difficult situation. That is what explains my absence. [end recording]

Further Violence Reported in Bujumbura

AB2906140395 Paris AFP in English
1238 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, 28 Jun (AFP) — Shooting took place overnight in Bujumbura before Burundi's President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya returned Thursday [29 June] from an African summit where

armed intervention to end the country's ethnic strife was discussed.

For much of the night, gunfire was heard in the troubled northern Kamenge District where the Army, dominated by the Tutsi minority, carried out a sweep 12 days ago against armed Hutu extremists. The area's population of majority Hutus has fled to the surrounding hills. Unidentified gunmen also opened fire in several other parts of the capital, but the reasons for the violence were not clear.

At the end of a three-day summit in Addis Ababa of the Organisation of African Unity, OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said the body was determined to prevent another Rwanda. The neighbouring central African country was wracked by an ethnic civil war last year between its own Hutus and Tutsis in which at least half a million people were massacred.

On armed intervention by an OAU force, Salim said: "Everything that needs to be done will be done. Nothing is included, nothing is excluded." [passage omitted]

Ntibantunganya said Wednesday that he hoped to reach an understanding with the country's parliament, which has denied him the right to rule by decree to deal with ethnic violence. "We asked for exceptional measures," Ntibantunganya said on the sidelines of the OAU summit in the Ethiopian capital. "I don't think the National Assembly can go as far as saying 'I refuse you them'." "I suggested that Burundian politicians should be convened to a meeting here in Addis Ababa as soon as possible, so that Africans can have the Burundians face up to their responsibilities," Ntibantunganya added.

The parliament in Bujumbura on Tuesday denied him the powers he wanted in a bid to end the latest wave of ethnic violence. Some emergency measures, such as a curfew, media censorship and the banning of demonstrations, are already in effect. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Camp Shows No Evidence of 'Military Activity'

MS2906142295 London *INDEPENDENT* in English
29 Jun 95 p 13

[Report by David Orr: "Army In Exile Sits On a Smoking Volcano"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Goma — A portrait of the late President Juvenal Habyarimana surveys the headquarters of the former Rwandan Armed Forces (FAR) in eastern Zaire from the window of an abandoned bus. Elsewhere on the base of this exiled army are scattered tents and dilapidated vehicles. But there are few soldiers and no visible evidence of military activity.

FAR headquarters lie at the end of a potholed and muddy track, a short drive from Mugunga, one of the largest Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire. Some young men in fatigues lounge by a wooden barrier at the entrance to the base but security is scant and there are no weapons in sight.

"There's no military training going on here; we couldn't have training on Zairean territory," says Lieutenant Colonel Juvenal Bahufite, a FAR spokesman. "We're refugees like so many others. We're simply waiting for a solution which might allow everyone to go home. But we've neither the permission of the Zairean authorities nor the means to undertake training". In the last month, two human rights organisations, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, have produced reports asserting that the exiled architects of last year's Rwandan genocide are rebuilding their military structure for a violent return to Rwanda. Human Rights Watch accuses France, Zaire and South Africa of supplying arms to the former Rwandan regime while Amnesty says that illegal shipments are coming from Bulgaria and Albania.

"I think this is propaganda," affirms Colonel Bahufite, who carries a portable telephone and sports a cream safari suit over a green singlet. "We have never received arms. It's been said that planes carrying arms have been landing secretly at Goma airport. If all these rumours were true, we wouldn't still be here. We'd probably be somewhere inside Rwanda. But for the moment we don't envisage using force to return there. War is out of the question while there's still hope the situation can be resolved by dialogue and international mediation."

It is year since more than two million Rwandans, mostly Hutus, fled ahead of the victorious advance of the largely Tutsi Rwandese Patriotic Front. More than a million Rwandans settled in refugee camps just inside the Zairean border. Among them were 30,000 FAR troops and thousands of Hutu extremist militiamen whose brutality accounted for the genocide of more than 500,000 Tutsis and Hutu moderates.

Assorted uniforms are worn around the refugee camps but there are no signs of rearmament or training. If there are arms caches, they are secreted in the forests. Any training is taking place at night in the bush.

"In the last few months, we're seeing much fewer young men in the streets around the camps," says Elizabeth Reglat, a field officer for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). "This happened suddenly. I believe a lot of the young men have gone away somewhere."

What is certain is that aid agencies in Goma have noticed a growing tension in the region. One rumour holds that the FAR will launch an offensive against the Rwandan army in September, once the rainy season is over. Other scenarios envisage increased levels of guerrilla activity and large-scale incursions into Rwanda. A preemptive strike by the Rwandese Patriotic Army been not been ruled out.

"It's very difficult to know the state of preparation of those extremists who would like to return by force," says Joel Boutroue, representative of the UNHCR and chief of security for humanitarian organisations in Goma.

"But the longer we wait the more grim the prospects are. We're drawing up a list of less essential staff with a view to a partial evacuation. In fact, we're about to do an evacuation rehearsal and are tightening up our plans in case there's an attack from either side."

Goma's camps are built on lava. In the last week, the volcano behind Mugunga has started smoking. It is hard to tell whether an eruption is imminent. But, as with rumours of the Rwandan war restarting, the warning signs are there.

Ethiopia

Somali Region Zonal Election Results

EA2806164495 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia
International Service in Somali 1200 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The elections for membership of the two councils which took place recently in Kelafo Zone, Region Five, have been won by the candidates of the Ethiopian Somali Democratic League [ESDL]. In the 71 polling stations in Kelafo, eight ESDL candidates won seats in the regional council, and an ESDL candidate won a seat in the People's Council of Representatives. The ESDL candidates won by 69,270 votes to 38,328.

Ministry Says Siraj Arrest Reports 'Unfounded'

EA2906192895 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ministry of Interior of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia today said that what had been reported by some foreign mass media to the effect that the terrorist Siraj Muhammad Husayn, named earlier as the main coordinator of the 26 June attempt to assassinate President Mubarak, had been arrested here in Addis Ababa was baseless and unfounded. The ministry went on to say that the government was making every effort to apprehend the terrorist known as Siraj Muhammad and that the government had called on the public to supply information to facilitate the arrest of the terrorist. The ministry said, however, that the said person had not yet been arrested.

Kenya

Moi Defends Government's Human Rights Record

EA2806164095 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English
1300 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today defended the country's human rights record, saying that there was no Kenyan refugee who had fled the country to seek refugee elsewhere. President Moi noted that some powerful Western countries were accusing Kenya of flouting human rights, because the government had refused to be dictated upon. The president further pointed out that the human rights record in Kenya was exemplary and speaks out for itself, adding that the country could not be compared to many other countries in the continent.

He said that, because of the tranquillity and peace prevailing in the country, many people of different nationalities and with all sorts of intentions were flocking into the country. In this connection, President Moi said the government was taking a tougher stand, particu-

larly on drug trafficking and drug abuse. President Moi was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, shortly after arriving from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the 31st ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, heads of state and government. President Moi said that already 15 foreigners have been arrested and will face the full force of the law. The president said that it was imperative that the youth of this country were protected against destroying their future through such social evils as drug abuse. [passage omitted]

On the privatization of the parastatals, President Moi urged the donor agencies to avail funds to Kenyan entrepreneurs to acquire parastatals. The president said that it was more beneficial to the country if the state corporations being sold were acquired by Kenyans, adding that hasty disposal of the parastatals as called for by the donor agencies and a section of the opposition will deny Kenyans a chance to buy them.

President Moi once again said that the political leadership of the country should be left to indigenous Kenyans as they understood what was best for them. The president urged Kenyans to remain firmly united, as it was only through unity that a number of problems facing them could be tackled. He told KANU [Kenya African National Union] leaders to avoid wrangling over trivial matters, and instead concentrate on issues that will improve the welfare of wananchi [citizens].

President Moi once again said that the problems facing many African countries are a result of poor political leadership centered on selfish interests. The president said that the ordinary people in the continent had no problems, saying that it was the leaders who did not take up the responsibilities that go with their high offices. President Moi, however, said that the conflicts facing some countries in the continent could only be solved through dialogue and not the creation of a continental military force. The president appealed to the warring factions in Somalia to enter into a dialogue so as to avert further bloodshed in that country. [passage omitted]

Moi Reiterates Call For Peaceful Talks

EA2906135095 Nairobi KNA in English
0950 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 29 Jun (KNA) — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated his advocacy for peaceful negotiations among all factions in Somalia so that the people of that country may live in peace.

In a statement issued from State House Nairobi President Moi said Kenya did not recognize individuals and

factions, but countries. He said he was opposed to armed conflicts as they brought about bloodshed, destruction and suffering to the people.

President Moi said he was surprised that a Somali faction leader, Mr. Ali Mahdi, had taken exception to his speech in Addis Ababa in which he called on Somali leaders to pursue a course of peace for the good of all the Somali people. In his Addis Ababa speech the president had noted that General Farah Aidid had made [a] positive move toward a peaceful Somalia and asked Ali Mahdi to support this trend.

In today's statement President Moi recalled that he had made his stand known in Djibouti in 1991 regarding his desire for dialogue and peaceful negotiations among all the Somali factions. He also pointed out that he had in the past invited Ali Mahdi to come to Nairobi and discuss these matters to see if they could be helped negotiate. [sentence as received] The president once again emphasized that Kenya believes in good neighborliness and wished the people of Somalia peace. He told Ali Mahdi to note that thousands of Somali nationals, including those of his faction, had taken refuge in Kenya.

Somalia

Somaliland Forces Report 80 Rebels Killed

*AB2906195895 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali
1200 GMT 20 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Hassan Ali Awaleh, the Berbera District general administrator, who is also the

foreign minister, has told journalists in Hargeysa that the situation in the district is generally very good. The general administrator, who arrived in Hargeysa on official duty this morning said that having failed in their fight against Burco, the anti-Somaliland groups had opened another front in Sheekh District, where they had been causing chaos. Fully aware of the matter, he said, the National and Civil Defense Forces countered an offensive launched by the anti-Somaliland militia yesterday. He said the militia had attempted to occupy an area west of Sheekh town, but were destroyed. Mr. Hassan Ali Awaleh said 80 militiamen were killed and small arms and heavy weapons were captured, while the government lost two martyrs and three wounded. He said the militia had recently made a similar attempt at Cadadley locality but had been defeated with heavy losses.

ANC Member's House Bombed in KwaZulu/Natal

MB2906054095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2247 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban June 28 SAPA — KwaZulu/Natal police are bracing themselves for a possible outbreak of violence in the South Coast township of Gamalakhe after an early morning bomb blast killed the child of a prominent African National Congress member on Wednesday [28 June].

Mr Ray Kunene and his wife were injured in the 3AM bomb blast that killed their 11-year-old daughter, and their house was badly damaged.

The attack came hours after an ANC delegation met a regional police commander to discuss political tension in the South Coast area. Police spokesman Col Bala Naidoo said the investigation was receiving top priority.

On Tuesday night gunmen attacked the home of an Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade leader in Izingolweni, killing one man and seriously wounding Chairman Zithulele Zuma, police said. A police spokesman said Tuesday night's attack was politically motivated.

The gunmen attacked the home in Shobashobane section shortly after 10PM and killed 18-year-old Maningi Mzelemu.

Peace monitors and police expressed fears the attacks may spark revenge killings in an area renowned for its political strife and violent clashes. Members of the Internal Stability Unit and Defence Force troops have been put on standby.

Labor-Tenants on Farms Threaten 'Mass Action'

MB2806190495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1820 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 28 SAPA — Labour-tenants on farms will take mass action if the land reform bill is not made law, people claiming to represent 500,000 labour-tenants around the country told a press briefing in Johannesburg on Wednesday [28 June]. The briefing was called by the National Land Committee.

"There will be no peace on farms if the government does not enforce the bill," KwaZulu/Natal labour-tenant Mr Nylon Mthethwa said. He and his companions said in a statement labour-tenants wanted a clause in the interim Constitution guaranteeing property rights to be scrapped. They wanted to discuss their demand with President Nelson Mandela and Minister of Land Affairs Mr Derek Hanekom, they said.

Eastern Transvaal labour-tenant representative Mr Daniel Ndlengethwa said they wanted government assistance to enter commercial farming.

Three agricultural unions and the Agricultural Employers' Organisation [AEO] earlier this week said they opposed the bill, particularly clauses intended to give property rights to labour-tenants on commercial farms. They said the bill, if enacted, would harm the economy, cause labour unrest, raise unemployment and create socio-economic problems. The AEO said expropriation of agricultural land would contradict the letter and spirit of the Constitution and go against repeated reassurances by the government that farmers' properties were safe. "We are heading for quite a serious fight," National Land Committee Director Brendan Pearce told Wednesday's briefing.

The National Land Committee and labour-tenant representatives from KwaZulu/Natal and Eastern Transvaal met last week to discuss the bill. Resolutions adopted by labour-tenants at the meeting included that strong action, possibly including expropriation, be taken against farmers evicting labour-tenants in protest against the bill. The National Land Committee said in a statement on Wednesday it supported the labour-tenants' resolutions and urged opposing traditional chiefs and other parties to review their positions. The resolutions included that labour-tenants should be considered in the restitution of land rights, that they should not be relocated without consultation, that the laws against trespass and squatting should be abolished and that labour-tenants' cattle should not be impounded by farmers.

Mr Pearce said expropriation was "a tricky situation" but was necessary for land redistribution and should be guided by policy. Agricultural Employers' Organisation general manager Mr Faan Smith, approached for comment on Wednesday, said labour-tenants wanted the interim Constitution clause on property rights scrapped probably because they had a socialistic outlook. Although the government was offering labour-tenants assistance in buying land, it would have difficulty in sustaining this assistance as more people applied for aid, he added.

Illegal Crossings From Mozambique Reported

MB2906054695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2226 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Komatipoort June 28 SAPA — The number of Mozambicans caught for illegally crossing South Africa's eastern border in the past five months has surpassed the total number caught last year, a military spokesman said on Wednesday [29 June].

Briefing journalists on a visit to the Lebombo border post near Komatipoort in the Eastern Transvaal, Lt-Col Barry Schoeman said about 10,000 illegal immigrants had been caught between January and May this year.

Last year about 9,000 aliens were caught, 4,300 of them during the first five months.

Col Schoeman said between 60 and 80 per cent of people crossing the border illegally got caught. Most were hoping to find work.

"Disillusionment with the lack of economic progress after Mozambique's first election plays a big role. They also tend to see South Africa as a land of milk and honey."

Job opportunities on Eastern Transvaal sugar cane farms, where almost 90 per cent of workers were illegal aliens, held a strong attraction.

Eastern Transvaal Command's Group 33, of which Col Schoeman is second in command, patrols a 62km stretch of border south of the Kruger National Park.

An electric fence was put up in 1986 and carried a lethal current until 1990. Thereafter the current was switched to alarm mode, alerting monitoring points when the fence was touched.

Col Schoeman said "the military" wanted the fence to carry a lethal current again in an effort to deter people from trying to cross the border illegally.

He said there were guides who, at a price, showed prospective illegal immigrants where the "loop holes and the weak spots" in the fence were.

Group 33's commander, Col Daan Lotter, said the matter had been raised with Defence Minister Joe Modise. "Making the fence lethal again is not a viable proposition. It is not internationally acceptable." He said a border fence was an obstacle only intended to detect, deter and slow down people trying to enter the country.

Col Schoeman said 1,222 weapons, smuggled into South Africa via the Lebombo border post between January and May this year, had been seized. During the same period last year 5,256 weapons were confiscated. Sixteen AK-47 rifles had been confiscated, compared to 103 last year. He said the decrease was due to rising weapon prices and smugglers "getting smarter". The bulk of illegal weapons now entered the country through the Mozambique/Natal border instead of at Lebombo.

Truth Bill Ready for Mandela's Signature

MB2806182395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1749 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] National Assembly June 28 SAPA — The Truth Bill is ready to be signed into law by President Nelson Mandela after being passed by the National Assembly on Wednesday [28 June].

The smooth passage of the bill through the house followed agreement by members of the Justice Committee on Wednesday on controversial amendments introduced by their counterparts in the Senate. The committee will re-open discussions on the bill after the July parliamentary recess and introduce amendments if necessary. An earlier version of the measure, which provides for a commission to investigate human rights abuses dating back to March 1 1960, was approved by the National Assembly last month.

Changes in Police Service Discussed

95AF0110A Johannesburg BEELD (SUPPLEMENT)
in Afrikaans 21 Apr 95 p 2

[Report on interview with Brigadier Johan Burger, acting chief for community relations of the South African Police Service; place and date not given: "This Is How the Police Service Has and Will Change; 'There Was Precious Little Understanding for This Kind of Thinking at the Outset'" — first paragraph is BEELD introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] The process of change that is now under way in the country's police structures is not something that was suddenly thought up after a new government came to power last year. When one talks with Brig. Johan Burger, acting chief of the Department of Community Relations of the South African Police Service (SAPS), it is evident that police officials had begun to think about changes in the late 1980's.

Brig. Burger said: "At the outset there was precious little understanding within our own ranks for this kind of thinking. In the 1980's one could not be critical either. Since 1990, however, more and more people have begun to ask questions about the future of the police. What had we become? Was it right? Many of those people came to the conclusion that the police force had become what it was in those days as a result of the circumstances under which it had to operate. The police force was dominated by whites, and it was they who were almost exclusively involved in the formulation of standards and regulations, doctrines and concepts. Most whites accepted this state of affairs as natural and obvious.

"Discrimination on the basis of race and color within the police and vis-a-vis the community as well was

consequently an almost natural phenomenon. The police environment of the past was further characterized by the police force's military character and traditions. All those factors contributed to an approach in which authority was exercised and which was regarded as typical of the police. Moreover, those ideas about the police were confirmed by the vigor with which that force was inclined to act. But the negotiating process that eventually resulted in the first democratic election radically changed the police environment in South Africa. Community policing began to be implemented—with the result that the police had to shift at all levels from an approach in which they exercised authority to one in which they function as a service. Furthermore, this service has to be answerable in the first instance to the community and to the nation's people for what it does.

"In the beginning, the new direction was repudiated by a great number of policemen—for the most part out of ignorance and fear. This repudiation is in the process of disappearing, however, as greater understanding for and knowledge about the process of change grows. I believe that a culture of human rights will yet take root within the SAPS. The new political dispensation that requires the subordination of the parliament to the constitution will help in this regard. Policemen need not fear the future. There will always be laws, standards, and regulations. Those laws, as well as the Human Rights Charter, will also protect policemen. That will, for example, prevent us from being misused.

"The new government and its structures—including the SAPS—has been given legitimacy on the first level. Policemen themselves will now have to earn their own legitimacy on a secondary level through their actions. Policemen will continue to be able to be policemen in the new police environment—indeed, that environment will give them the opportunity of being better policemen. It will be terribly difficult, however, and even impossible to be a policeman in the new South Africa while remaining psychologically behind in the old South Africa."

Estimates Put Population at 41.24 Million

MB2806191195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1859 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 28 SAPA — South Africa's population has reached 41.24 million, according to Central Statistical Services mid-year estimates for 1995, released on Wednesday [28 June]. The

figures include the former Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda and reflect an increase from 38 million in 1991. According to the statistics 14.497 million South Africans are economically active — 8.081 million men and 6.416 million women. KwaZulu/Natal has the highest population with 8.7 million, and Gauteng the second highest with about seven million. The province with the smallest population is Northern Cape with 739,730.

South African Press Review For 29 Jun

MB2906134995

[FBIS Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

Status of Traditional Chiefs Changed — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 29 June in a page 14 editorial notes that in the past chiefs "formed an important element of rural communities," but "apartheid changed this status considerably, turning chiefs into lackeys who helped prop up the evil system." Now "it is impossible to take them seriously in the urban areas." It is, therefore, "most unfortunate that taxpayers may now be forced to pay their salaries." "Chiefs can only be given a traditional position in a country that has outlived their usefulness. They were abused in the past and this will continue even if they are getting promises of large salaries."

BUSINESS DAY

Greater Johannesburg Budget Steers 'Middle Course' — The Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council's first and last budget "represents a brave attempt to steer a middle course between the expectations of township dwellers and the fears of white residents and business," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 June. Democratic Party Councillor Ian Davidson has warned that if payment of service charges does not improve, "— they currently stand at 14% in Alexandra and 29% in Soweto, with revenue in both areas static — the council could face a R190m [rands] budget shortfall next year. The budget seeks to encourage payment." BUSINESS DAY also notes that perhaps because of the coming election, "ANC councillors with the most potential influence in the townships have taken a noticeably low profile on the politically explosive payments issue. They and their constituents have equal responsibility for ensuring the health and survival of the metropolis."

Angola**Zaire Province Governor Reports More Fighting***MB2906145895 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Zaire Provincial Governor (Ludi Quifassunda) says the situation in Soyo District is quite worrisome. He reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces have shelled Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] positions in Soyo. According to him, the UNITA forces occupied the Quinzau area on 27 May:

[Begin (Quifassunda) recording] We have learned that UNITA troops shelled FAA positions. We already have reported this matter to the UN Angola Verification Mission-3. That is not all: On 27 May, UNITA forces occupied the Quinzau area [words indistinct] it is from that position that they are shelling the government forces in (M'pula) village [words indistinct] yesterday, we learned that about 1,000 people abandoned their villages and assembled in (M'pula), about 40 km from the city of N'zeto. Thus, these developments are quite recent. We do not know when this problem will be overcome. We know the Joint Commission is working, but here in Zaire Province we continue to have a situation of war. I am not even talking about the land mines. They continue to prevent people and cars moving about. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Report Says Savimbi Has Not Responded to Offer*MB2906184795 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 29 Jun 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A team from the Angolan opposition, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], has arrived in Luanda for more talks about implementing the peace process set up last year in the Lusaka Accord. For months, it was stalled by mutual suspicions between UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and President Dos Santos. Jonas Savimbi still hasn't officially responded to the offer of a vice presidency and the fresh talks are overshadowed by reports of fighting in the northwest of the country. From Luanda, Chris Simpson reports:

Delegations from the Angolan Government and UNITA are back in conference again, working strictly on a broad range of political and military issues, the aim being to speed up the implementation of the peace process. But while the United Nations and the two parties are finally having to grapple with issues like the quartering and demobilization of UNITA troops, the main question in Luanda remains the vice presidency. The job has been

offered to Jonas Savimbi, with a government nominee to work alongside him. But there has been no clear response yet from the UNITA leader.

His political adviser, Abel Chivukuvuku, flew into Luanda from the UNITA headquarters in Bailundo yesterday, declining to spell out Mr. Savimbi's position and stressing it was an issue for UNITA's political commission. While Mr. Savimbi has been travelling around West Africa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is back from the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Prior to flying home, President Dos Santos warned explicitly that there could be no real peace until UNITA was neutralized as a military force. He accused UNITA of carrying out new military actions in the northwest of the country, particularly around the coastal town of Nzeto.

Oil Minister Albina Assis also warned of UNITA military activity around the oil region of Soyo to the north, while the governor of Zaire Province accused UNITA of bombarding several locations.

UNITA has strongly denied these charges, claiming it is the government's army which is on the offensive. The movement's Luanda spokesman, Isaias Samakuva, said he was convinced there is enough good will on both sides to iron out the current problems.

Mozambique**Unamo Leader: Frelimo Fears Election Defeat***MB3006075795 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Jun 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambican National Union [Unamo] leader Carlos Reis believes that power decentralization should be extended to every part of Mozambican territory so as to allow other opposition forces to participate in the local elections.

In a telephone interview with NOTICIAS in Quelimane, where he is looking at ways to ensure his party's survival, the holding of local elections throughout the country will prove that the government is genuinely interested in government reform and, therefore, in the implementation of democratic principles.

Reis said he attended the Local State Organs Reform Project [PROL] seminar in Quelimane recently, adding that State Administration Minister Alfredo Gamito and Public Works Minister Roberto White were also present.

The Unamo leader said he was taken aback with State Administration Minister Gamito's remark that the government lacks the money to hold local elections throughout Mozambican territory. "That is a pure lie by the minister. He said the World Bank [WB] only financed the

holding of local elections in five [as published] cities: Maputo, Beira, Tete, Zambezia, Nampula, and Pemba. This is no decentralization. This is a political gain for the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party," he said.

Reis believes the government should have presented a local elections project to the WB. "The government does not want it everywhere because it will lose. They just want to test the water in some cities. That is no help and, what is worse, it is undemocratic. Frelimo has been in power for 20 years and it has been resting all along. The opposition must participate so they wake up," he affirmed. [passage omitted]

Frelimo Deputy Discusses Opposition Forum

MB3006081395 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Jun 95 p 3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Armando Guebuza, Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party bench chief in the Assembly of the Republic, believes that any political or other views regarding the Constitution can be expressed "as long as the framework of existing laws is respected." Guebuza said this in an interview with the weekly NGOMA publication, owned by the Frelimo Party. [passage omitted]

Guebuza talked about the forum the extraparlimentary opposition parties have created in Inhambane. Those parties have no access to Parliament except through "lobbies," which can be used to exert influence on the deputies in the Assembly. [passage omitted]

Concerning Parliament's latest session, Guebuza said: "We are no longer involved in the Rome peace talks. Now, we are all seated in the same room in the Mozambican capital. We do not have any mediators, so we are trying to thwart attempts to return to a peace talks situation. That situation was still a problem to a certain extent during the Assembly's session. There were attempts to return to a peace talks situation." [passage omitted]

Official Urges Donors To Support Government

MB3006081295 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
20 Jun 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Daniel Antonio said yesterday that a reduction in

our country's vulnerability necessarily requires a better management of water and housing resources, the construction of appropriate buildings, and the introduction of more drought resistant grain. [passage omitted]

From Deputy Minister Antonio's point of view, the Mozambican Government does not have the financial means to meet all the expenses of implementing those measures, so he called on the international community to strengthen its support for this country.

Antonio was speaking at the opening of natural disaster prevention seminar in Maputo Province's Boane District yesterday. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe

Riot Police Clash Again With University Students

MB2806204995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2048 GMT 28 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare June 28 SAPA — Zimbabwean riot police on Wednesday [28 June] again clashed with university students who boycotted classes to protest against cuts in their annual allowances. On Tuesday police used tear gas to disperse demonstrating students at the University of Zimbabwe campus.

ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] news agency said hundreds of students on Wednesday gathered outside their residences as police sealed entrances to the university. Police fired tear gas as students hurled stones and insulted them.

Students living on campus said they had been given ZD2,700 [Zimbabwe dollars] instead of the promised ZD4,000 while students who lived off campus were given ZD3,800 instead of ZD5,000. Students claimed the university administration had circulated a memo saying it was unable to promise students the remaining money despite Higher Education Minister Ignatius Chombo apparently saying allowances would be paid in two stages, with the final payment on Wednesday.

"The Ministry of Higher Education and the administration are giving us conflicting statements and we want the truth," one student said.

Cote d'Ivoire

Army Reported in Control of Border Situation

AB3006105595 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A team of correspondents led by Lancine Kone, went to the west of the country, precisely to Tai, to assess the situation prevailing in this region following the recent incidents that took place there. Lancine Kone says that our Armed Forces, the National Armed Forces of Cote d'Ivoire [FANCI], after driving out the assailants, are now in control of the situation.

[Begin recording] [Kone] The town of Guiglo was invaded by thousands of refugees who fled Tai in less than 48 hours. Among them were a lot of Liberians but also Ivorians. Tai is located 85 km from Guiglo. It took four to five days for some of them to reach the town of Guiglo by foot. The luckier ones arrived by buses.

We took the road that goes from Guiglo to Tai on 19 June. On our way, we realized that something was happening in the zone. Barricades had been erected in all villages, and the villagers were organized and searching all passers-by. On the roads, men and women continued to flee toward Guiglo. Others had had to give up in exhaustion. This was the case of an old lady who was lost somewhere in the forest. Andre Kemosseyi, our cameraman, had to use a lot of tact to make her understand in the local language that we were not out to kill her.

We are now at Daoubli, a village that is 9 km from the Liberian border. From there, we can hear automatic weapon fire. A FANCI sergeant gives us some details:

[Unidentified sergeant] This morning, there was a clash between the rebels and our contingent, but we succeeded in driving them out. Last time, they seized two trucks from a Lebanese timber merchant. We were able to recapture the two trucks. Right now, we are conveying one of them to Tai. The second one, which has a battery problem, is still at the front. I believe you can hear the gunshots, and mortar shellings.

[Kone] We decided to go to the front accompanied by Major Michel Dally. When we reached the banks of the Cavally River, there was no more doubt. We were at the front. [gunshots and mortar shellings heard in the background] Lieutenant Tiegbe Coulibaly from the Rapid Intervention Forces, and his men were shelling a rebel base located on the other bank of the Cavally. The officer explained the events of the early hours of the morning to his superior.

[Coulibaly] We were attacked early in the morning from our right side, which did not give us much cover. We went to the left side, and we deployed our weapons

up to the very bank of the Cavally, thus covering the entire perimeter before us, notably the banks and the road leading — according to information — to Liberian territory, up to the village called (?Timbo-Timboville). Once we had deployed our forces and equipment, we waited but unfortunately, the firing intensified, and one or two of my men were wounded — they received slight injuries on their arms, and we immediately evacuated them. We immediately counterattacked. Our attack was fierce, and in less than five seconds, all the rebels had deserted the area.

[Kone] We talked to Lieutenant Allah Kouame of the Military Engineering Battalion who first arrived at the front to surprise the rebels.

[Kouame] I could count about 15 rebels. They were singing and dancing.

[Kone] In less than 15 minutes of fighting, our soldiers had flushed the assailants out. The two vehicles they had seized in Tai were recovered by our soldiers. One rebel was captured.

Let us come back to Tai which has been drained of almost all its inhabitants. Tai resembles a ghost town. Human bodies are floating in the river, showing the fierceness of the battles that took place there between the rebels, and our soldiers. The subprefect of the city told us about the ordeal he experienced with his constituents:

[Unidentified subprefect] The people reported that I was missing but I was not missing. I was at my residence. I called my family — my wife and children — to come into the house. I locked up all accesses to the house, and I remained with them. The FANCI elements arrived on 21 June at 1130. They knocked at the door and I came out of the house. They told me not to be afraid because they were in the city now, and that there was nothing to be afraid of.

[Kone] Did the rebels attack your residence?

[Subprefect] No, they did not but gunshots were heard around my house; nobody came into my residence. During the night, I left my dogs in front of the compound. The rebels tried to enter the compound. One succeeded in entering the compound but when a dog barked, a FANCI lieutenant saw him and shot him.

[Kone] I met a primary school teacher who could not believe all that was happening. His only wish is to see his superiors recall him to base. He no longer wants to stay in Tai to relive the 13 June ordeal.

We went on a tour of the town, and we saw that the FANCI is in control of the situation. There is no reason now for the people of Tai to be afraid. Colonel

Decassant, the commanding officer of the 2d Battalion of Daloa who led the operations, was very reassuring on the issue:

[Decassant] The situation in Tai is under control; it is now calm. I am asking our relatives who fled the city because of the rebels to return home. They have no reason to fear them now. The rebels are now very far from here. I am telling my compatriots that their Armed Forces are completely in control of the situation; they can come back without fear. [shouting and cheers from onlookers] [end recording]

Liberia

Government Reduces Curfew Hours 29 Jun

AB3006111095 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Liberia has announced with immediate effect a reduction in the curfew hours. Effective yesterday, the curfew hours now run from two in the evening to six in the morning. An Executive Mansion release issued yesterday said the Council of State in taking the decision, said the adjustment in the curfew hours is necessary, and it is done in consultation with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] High Command, and other agencies of government.

Meanwhile, the government is advising the public to rigidly observe the new curfew hours. Curfew was imposed in October 1992 as a result of the infamous NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] Octopus (?march on) Monrovia.

Minister Urges Drastic Action Against Robbers

AB2906131595 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Defense Minister General Sande Ware [Retired] is recommending that government take drastic action against those involved in armed robbery to serve as a deterrent. He said if appropriate punitive action is not taken against armed robbery in the society, the security officers and the safety of citizens would be at risk.

Speaking to ELBC news at his Defense Ministry office yesterday, Minister Ware said everything should be done to ensure that those arrested and charged with [word indistinct] crimes do not mysteriously end up on the streets. The Defense Ministry boss pledged his ministry's continued commitment to enforcing the rules governing the behavior of AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] soldiers. He said his ministry will not hesitate to prosecute any AFL soldiers caught involved in armed robbery or other criminal acts.

Nigeria

Rights Group Says Obasanjo Guilty of Treason

AB2906184295 *Paris AFP in English*
1831 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, June 29 (AFP) — A human rights organization claimed Thursday [29 June] that former Nigerian president General Olusegun Obasanjo had been found guilty of treason and conspiracy in an attempt to overthrow the regime of General Sani Abacha last March.

The New York-based group Human Rights Watch Africa said he had not yet been sentenced by the military tribunal hearing the case but that his deputy at the time of his presidency General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua had received a life prison sentence.

Others involved in the alleged coup plot were reported to have been condemned to death. The organization, which said it had no official confirmation for its claim, has written to Abacha asking for clemency for those found guilty. But an AFP correspondent was unable to confirm that Obasanjo and his former deputy were among a group of at least 23 people standing trial here for their involvement in the plot.

Nor has there been any official confirmation as to whether or not the trial has ended. There has also been no information as to the number or identities of the accused who have so far appeared before the tribunal, which formally charged 23 of them with "treason" and "conspiracy" when it began sitting on June 5. Those charged on that day included 16 serving and two retired soldiers and five civilians.

The Chief of Defence Staff, Lieutenant-General Abdul Salam Abubakar, directed the tribunal to submit its report to him on or before June 30. But unconfirmed reports said that the tribunal, headed by Brigadier-General Patrick Aziza, the commander of the 2nd mechanised division of the army and a member of the Provisional Ruling Council, might have been given an extension to enable it to complete its work.

Tight security around the venue of the trial was still being maintained Thursday while the two prison vans that bring the accused to the special court each day were parked in their usual places.

Besides the initial list of 23 accused, defence spokesman Brigadier-General Fred Chijuka told journalists last week, six more people might have been arraigned before the tribunal without the press being informed.

The names of Generals Obasanjo, head of state 1976-79, and Yar'Adua, did not figure in the initial list of the 23

accused. Although their arrest over the failed coup had been officially confirmed, there was no firm information as to their fate.

The two have been publicly accused by General Abacha and military authorities in connection with the failed coup, whose existence was made known here to Nigerians last March 10 by General Abubakar.

The judgment of the seven-man tribunal would be subject to ratification of the Provisional Ruling Council, the nation's highest decision-making organ.

Senegal

Four Separatists, 1 Soldier Killed in Casamance

AB2906133395 Paris AFP in French
1003 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 29 Jun (AFP) — Four men suspected to belong to the separatist Movement

of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC], and a Senegalese soldier were killed in a clash in southern Senegal yesterday, it was learned from authorized sources here today.

The soldiers fell into an ambush in a forest area in the Kabrousse region, along the border with Guinea-Bissau, while searching for separatists, who had abducted someone, the same sources added. The abducted person was found safe and sound, and the soldiers seized military equipment after putting the MFDC fighters to flight, the same sources said. Four separatists and a soldier were killed during the clash.

This incident brings to 11 the number of people killed since the cease-fire call made on 21 June by Father Augustin Diamacoune, MFDC secretary general, who, for the past 13 years, has been calling for the independence of Casamance.

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